

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

DEATH OF GEN. MACOMB.

We learn from Washington that Gen. Alexander Macomb, the General in Chief of the U. S. Army, died in Washington on Friday last in the enjoyment of unusually fine health and spirits, he attended at the War Department, and during the forenoon sat for his portrait. At 3 o'clock, P. M. he complained of a slight pain in the head, which proved to be a precursor of a violent attack of apoplexy, which terminated his useful life at half past 2 o'clock on the following day. His funeral was to take place on Monday.

The Madisonian states that Gen. Macomb entered the service as a cornet of dragoons in 1799, and was in the military family of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, he commanded at the successful battle of Plattsburgh during the war of 1812; received a gold medal from Congress for his gallantry, and was appointed by President J. Q. Adams, Commander of the Army of the United States in place of Gen. Brown, immediately after his decease, which took place in Feb. 1823.

ATTENTION TO THE WHOLE.

Messrs. Editors, As there is considerable interest in your city in the lecture and examination of Messrs. Parkitt & Pons, and a general spirit of inquiry as to the truth of the science of Phrenology in its details, I would suggest that those gentlemen should publicly examine heads for one evening blindfolded.

I think such a course would be most satisfactory, and add much to the interest already awakened, and would not be objected to by them as they publicly declare their own entire confidence in the examinations, and admit scrutiny.

June 25.

We took the liberty to show the above communication to the Phrenologists, and our author is to say, that a short lecture will be given at the City Hall, this evening, after which several double test and blind fold examinations will be made, on condition that several well marked and prominent characters can be pointed out. In this it is believed that the committee will succeed.

Now, then, let all the citizens turn out, and give the Phrenologists a bumper. This is the last chance but one to hear these gentlemen with which our citizens will be favored.

The remains of President Harrison were removed from Washington on Saturday last. A Committee of each House of Congress, consisting of five Senators and twenty six Representatives were to join the Committee, and accompany the body, in its removal, as far as the boundary line of the District.

John Neal says, "I have heard the late William Pinckney quote a passage from the New Testament, and ascribe it to Shakespeare." This, he remarks, is a kind of error "by no means uncommon with the best of speakers."

Extraordinary. Within the last 21 years, upwards of one hundred millions of dollars have been expended in repairs upon our Navy. So says a correspondent of the Southern Literary Messenger.

TEMPERANCE ITEM. The Boston Mercantile Journal says, that a vessel arrived at Dresden, Me., a few days since with a cargo, among which were two or three barrels of brandy, and that being unable to find a purchaser of them at any price, the captain was obliged to make them a part of his cargo again when he left. The same thing occurred, three or four weeks back, in this city. The captain could not sell at any price, and we believe could not get any one to take his liquor on consignment.

The appointments made by the President of Collectors of the Customs in this State have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Featherstonhaugh Report. From the following paragraph, which appears in the Quebec Gazette, as a note to a biographical sketch of Col. Boulet, we gather that the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh is sinking to its level with John Bull, as well as with his neighbors.

The accuracy of Colonel Boulet's survey, of 1817, has been questioned by the report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, but in a recent elaborate report on the subject of the boundary, Col. B. not only vindicates the correctness of his operations, but establishes the total inaccuracy and fallacy of the statement of Mr. Featherstonhaugh. The report is well understood, now in the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Certainly a more unsatisfactory, one-sided and weak official document than the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh was never presented. Of Featherstonhaugh's motives no one entertains any doubt. A mere adventurer, he had obtained a commission as Surveyor in the U. S. Service, his report would have been quite as decided the other way.

The Wheat Crops Great Drought in N. York. Rapid rise on Flour. All accounts from the interior of New York agree in representing the drought as very severe throughout the whole Western portion of the State, in such an extent as seriously and injuriously to affect the crops.

In consequence of these gloomy indications, flour, corn and other grain, have experienced a very rapid rise. At Syracuse on Tuesday flour was from \$5 to \$5.25 per bushel. Wheat \$1.00 per bushel, and other grain in proportion, being a rise of twenty per cent within a week.

The Whig journals throughout the Union are bestowing high eulogiums on the one and character of the State papers which have been offered by the extra session of Congress, and every one who has read these papers, will acknowledge that this enumeration is richly deserved. These papers are concise, plain and intelligible, and form a striking contrast to those of the past Administration, which have been filled with labored attempts to conceal the condition of public affairs, and with wild and chimerical projects.

The weather is superb, real corn weather, vegetation is coming forward rapidly.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, June 25.

In the House, after the reference of a few memorials, Mr. Adams, on leave, reported a joint resolution from the select committee appointed on the correspondence relating to the removal of the remains of the late President. The resolution provides that the body shall be removed to its final resting place, and that both House and Senate adjourn to Monday next. It was agreed to by the House, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The next business in order was the resolution of Mr. Foy, asking for information as to whether any high military officer of the U. S. was sent to interfere in the case of McLeod, while his trial was pending at Lockport.

Mr. Cushing having the floor, resumed his remarks from yesterday, and with much animation contended that the letter of Mr. Webster was in no way liable to the objections urged against it yesterday by Mr. Ingalls.

Mr. Wilson followed, and he also defended the course taken by Mr. Webster.

Without taking the question on the resolution the house then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting pre-emption rights.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, who reported the bill, then took the floor, and gave the committee a two hour's speech, in which he referred to the history of the public lands, and contended that no valid objection could be brought against the scheme for a distribution of them among the several States. Without concluding, Mr. J. gave way and the committee rose.

The consideration of the resolution relating to McLeod, was then resumed, and an ineffective motion made to lay it on the table.

A message was received from the Senate, stating the bill of the House providing for the relief of the widow of the late President Harrison, had been passed by that body with an amendment.

The amendment is as follows: Provided that any sum of money which may have been paid to the legal representatives of Wm. H. Harrison since his death, shall be deducted from the sum of \$25,000.

The amendment was motioned by Mr. Adams, agreed to, and the bill was then sent to the President for his signature.

The House, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Adams, then adjourned to Monday next.

The Senate after continuing the debate on the fiscal year, also adjourned to Monday.

LEGISLATIVE ANECDOTES. We often find in our legislative bodies, men of unusual powers of reasoning, strong minds, and great powers of reasoning, and destined to make an impression whenever they address a legislative assembly. Such at least is the estimate they themselves form of their own characters. One of this class of men, the Convention, held in Maine in 1820, for the purpose of framing the Constitution, very gracefully proposed to give to the State the name of Columbia, for this reason, that in the order of naming the new ships of the line, the turn of Maine would come rather late; whereas, the United States had now an excellent ship by the name of Columbia, and if his proposition prevailed, it would be thought, in a year or two, that the twenty four was christened after the State, instead of the State after the twenty-four. *Mercurius Journal*.

We would not spoil a good story for relation sake. We suppose the above is correct entirely correct, as the Convention for framing the Constitution of Maine was held in 1820.

A PAIR OF GOLD ANECDOTES. We cannot take upon ourselves to say that the following anecdotes are entirely new, but we consider them exceedingly good, and as they were related by two of the Reverend gentlemen who addressed the members and friends of the Missionary Society, at the meeting held at the Amphitheatre, on Monday last, and have not been reported by any of our contemporaries, we think it only they should be lost. A meeting of connection with the Bible Society, was recently held in Paris, at which a gentleman appeared, who had been sent over from England by the committee of the Bible Society in London. This representative had been chosen, we understand for his superior knowledge of the French language. In his suit he carried the Parisian Assembly, with great fire and energy; but when he expected to see them beaming with enthusiasm of heated minds, he discerned a smile on every face, and heard from every quarter the sound of suppressed laughter. This occurred on an often that there was no mistaking it, for any casual effect, and the gentleman was, no doubt, mightily astonished at such a display from people so well-bred as the French are generally allowed to be. When he had finished his oration he asked a friend what could possibly have created so much laughter while he was speaking. He found of his water cistern, that in his eager ness to impress upon the assembly the necessity of taking the water of life (the scriptures) to the heathens, he had unconsciously been expatiating with all his might on the virtues of brandy, (cognac) exhorting the multitude to enable them to send brandy to those who are thirsty, and telling them that thousands of their fellow creatures were perishing for the lack of brandy! Another reverend gentleman, wishing to parallel the above anecdote, told of a French divine who, preaching in this country, fell into a mistake almost as amusing as the above. As the English clergy are accustomed to call those of their communion their flock, the French designate all who assemble under their ministry their sheep. The French divine alluded to, haranguing his hearers in English, but forgetting that we have in our language two translations for sheep, one styling the dead and the other the living animals, continually addressed his congregation, much to their surprise, as his dear muttons.

DEPLORABLE SUICIDE. The Hartford Patriot states that a Mr. John Bullard, one of the reformed inebriates of that city, but his life on the 22d under circumstances truly deplorable. It appears that he had been very intemperate, but three days before his death had joined the Washington Temperance Society, and had stopped drinking. On Tuesday he was tempted by one of his old British associates to break his pledge, and drank so much as to throw him into a fit of delirium tremens. He had two attendants during the night, who fell asleep when he got from the window upon the roof and leaped to the ground, striking upon his face.

Is not the man who enticed him to drink morally guilty of his blood, and should he not be made answerable to the laws for homicide? It is a question asked with much force by the Patriot, and it exciting some attention. The same paper adds: "The funeral was attended on Wednesday afternoon by a large number of the members of the Washington Temperance Society. The spectacle was one of deep interest to every benevolent heart. Had he who lay before them in his coffin suddenly started up in the full strength of life, it would hardly have been a greater miracle, than that these men should have been induced to take a single drop of brandy, or even a glass of water."

[For the Whig and Courier.]

BELIEF IN PHRENOLOGY TO A CERTAIN EXTENT.

Mr. Editor. There are many in this age and every community, who profess to believe in Phrenology to a certain extent; in other words, they acknowledge the "general principles," but they cannot acquiesce in the "details" of Phrenology. They say that they agree with Gall and other Phrenologists in believing that the animal, intellectual, and moral faculties are connected with different regions of the brain, and they entirely concur with Phrenologists as to the individual regions occupied by each class of faculties, but that Gall has gone too far in asserting that these regions consist of a number of smaller organs. They "cannot believe," they say, "that there can be such minute divisions of the organs in the brain; how, for instance, is it probable possible that there can be five or six organs situated round the eye?" Now let me ask the objection a question once asked by another. "Which is the more important, the probability or possibility of such an arrangement as you describe, an individual who for forty years has been occupied in close and minute investigation of individual instances, to the extent in the whole of many thousands, and which have afforded evidence of the indubitable existence of every one of those organs to which I have alluded, who has devoted almost his sole attention to the subject during the whole of that period, and who, without any preconceived theory, by mere induction from these innumerable facts, has discovered one by one the existence and situation of each of the several organs, no commiseration or you, who never having examined into the evidence afforded by one single instance; never perhaps having, before this moment, addressed the slightest attention to the matter, now take upon yourself to deny (for it amounts in fact to this) that it is in the power of an all-wise and omnipotent Creator to fix the organs of six different faculties within the compass of that narrow arch which surmounts the eye?"

But we may settle this question very soon by asking you another question. "Do you or do you not acquiesce in the four fundamental principles upon which the science is based?" If you do, you are a Phrenologist in all intents and purposes. If you do not, in no sense of the word and to no extent are you to be considered a Phrenologist. The principles are all true or all false. If that is not for them is against them. No philosophical mind can avoid this conclusion. You must hang on one horn or the other. You may take your choice which.

As a commentary on their refusal to admit the existence of organs of individual faculties in other words to assent to the "details" of Phrenology, I will give you a lively and forcible passage from a work published by Dr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, in 1820.

Nothing is more common, says the Dr. than for Physicians, Clergymen, and others, who ought to be better informed, to observe very gravely, and to some may think, very knowingly, "we believe in the general principles of Phrenology, but not in its details." But a few years ago, the same sage and cautious gentlemen denounced it "by the lamp," principles and all. This they will not deny. But times have changed, and they have changed their creed and their tone. Phrenology has gained strength and in the same ratio, have their opposition and hostility to it gained toughness. They think by fashion, as they shape their opposition. They feel the breeze of popular sentiment with as much attention and accuracy as physicians do their patients' pulses, or as they examine the state of respiration by means of the stethoscope, and "turn and turn" as it turns, yet still go on. "This do they completely verify the common adage, that those who talk at random should have good memories." Although they may forget the world will remember.

But let them occupy their new ground undisturbed. What stage they gained by it? What are the meaning and force of their objection to Phrenology? Literally nothing. For the "general principles" of the science they avow their belief, and in that avowal they concede every thing. What are "principles"? Generalization of "details," and nothing more. They are but aggregates or classifications of recognized facts. "Details" are parts "principles" the whole. Of Phrenology this is proverbially true. "By those who know the history of it, it is perfectly understood, that in all his discoveries in developing the science, the march of Gall was from details to principles from individuals to generals not the reverse. This method was, like that of Bacon, strictly inductive. In this consisted his chief merit as a discoverer and a philosopher. Could he, then, out of false details construct true principles? No anti-phrenologist will answer in the affirmative. No such alchemy pertained to Gall or any of his followers. Nor did they ever seek to do it. It is by their opponents that it is virtually professed and to them belongs the task to reconcile the inconsistency, or to bear the burden of it.

But they cannot reconcile it. As well may they attempt any other impossibility, and as soon will they succeed in it. It is the "general principles" of Phrenology, so are its "details." If the parts be corrupt, the whole cannot be sound. The enemies of the science, then, have but one alternative; to reject or receive it in toto.

But wherefore is it that the opponents of Phrenology do not believe in its details? The reply is easy. They have not studied them, and do not, therefore, understand them. It is praise enough for any one, to say of him, that he thoroughly understands what he has carefully studied. What he has not thus studied, no man ever yet understood. *Mercurius Journal*.

burious, than to comprehend "principles" when completely established and clearly enunciated. Hence the reason why Phrenology is so generally professed, and so little believed in, is in the former. Let them first acquire a correct and thorough knowledge of the latter, and then deny and desert them, if they can. As soon would they dream of denying, or attempting to subvert, the facts of the descent of ponderous bodies, the reflection of light, or the pressure of the atmosphere. Why did the Prince of Cydon disbelieve in the condensation of water by cold? He was ignorant of "details." Why have the Chinese denied the possibility of throwing balls to a great distance, and with a destructive force, by means of water acted on by fire? For the same reason. Ignorance of "details." Why did the world remain so long incredulous of the identity of electricity and lightning, and of the compressibility of water? Franklin and Perkins had not yet instructed them in the requisite details. Away, then, with such idle allegations of ignorance of "details."

It is a hat a tattered covering for a want of information, a hackneyed apology for a neglect to inquire. In truth, with men who make a pretence to knowledge, a "disbelief in details," and an entire ignorance of them, are very frequently "anonymous" expressions. As related to the opponents of Phrenology, this is certainly true. To know the "details" of that science, and to believe in them, are the same. No one has ever thoroughly studied them, by a faithful examination of man as he is. Without arriving at a conviction of their truth. It is such an instance has never occurred, if it has been in some individual whose "intellectual" developments were unfavorable to a planter, English, whose head was badly formed. Neither James J. Smith, whose criterion was "mischief," nor Dr. J. H. Shakspeare's personage, with forehead's villanously low, could have been easily persuaded to the doctrines of Phrenology. The reason is obvious. Their own heads would not have "passed muster." Their belief, therefore, would have been self-condemnation. And as no man could, in common law, to give evidence against himself, neither is it right consistent with the laws of human nature, for any one to believe more especially to avow his belief, to his own disadvantage. As the hump-backed, knock-kneed, and bandy-legged have an instinctive hostility to the science of gymnastics, it is scarcely to be expected that the flat-headed, apple-heads, and sugar-loaf heads, will be favorably disposed to that of Phrenology. Nor will those whose brains are so ponderous behind and so light before, that their heads are in danger of falling backward.

LE DOCTRINE DU GAI.

Elegant Compliment. A lady, who was married to a gentleman of most winning manners and address, and with whom she had many slight quarrels and sweet reconciliations, once said, that she made her shed tears for the pleasure of kissing them away.

We learn that the Grand Jury summoned at the Term of the Supreme Judicial Court now in session in this city, repaired this morning without having found cause to report a single indictment.

In Concord, on the 25th inst., Mrs. Sarah H., wife of Mr. Henry B. Williams, aged 41, Mrs. Eliza, sister, and Martha, eldest daughter of the late Nathan Kimball, Esq.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MEMORANDA.
At Boston, 25th inst. G. W. of Mr. Deane, Richardson, Trinidad, 31st inst. brig. Angora, of Elmendorf, Suburb, Philadelphia; sch. Larch, of Adams, Alton, Sydney, CH. 18th inst. eld brig. Pato Rico, of Belfast, Mahoney, Plover; sch. Cape Cod, NW 43 miles, sch. Elmendorf, 25th inst. eld brig. New York.
At New York, 24th inst. sch. Plover, of Elmendorf, Providence; sch. Larch, of Adams, Alton, Sydney, CH. 18th inst. eld brig. Pato Rico, of Belfast, Mahoney, Plover; sch. Cape Cod, NW 43 miles, sch. Elmendorf, 25th inst. eld brig. New York.
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NOTICE is hereby given, that F. Benjamin Inman, for the good will and perseverance in my own Benjamin F. Inman, a minor, I do hereby certify that he is at liberty to act and make bargains for himself, and hereafter I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debt of his contract after this date.

BENJAMIN INMAN.
Attest: JAMES KROBILTON, Jan 3rd.

CORRAGE.
GANGS OF RIGGING from the Works of the Robbins' Corrage Company, PLYMOUTH, Mass., will be furnished on application to the subscribers.
Also Tarred and Matted Corrage, of all sizes, constantly on hand for sale at retail.
T. B. MCINTIRE & Co.
June 30.

NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.
Hartford, June 30, 1841.
NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters in the Second and Seventh Wards in the City of Hartford that a meeting will be held in each of said Wards, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to choose one Common Councilman in each Ward to fill vacancies. The vacancy in the second occasioned by the decease of Jefferson Cushing, Esq. and in the seventh Ward by the resignation of Geo. A. Tashler, Esq. The second Ward meeting at the City Hall, and the seventh Ward meeting at the Rose Plaster. Warrants of the Mayor and Aldermen, calling said meetings, are posted up at the places of meeting.
JOHN B. SAYWARD, City Clerk.

COW LO. (STRAY) is the subscriber, on Saturday last, a light red COW. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded and all charges paid.
BENJAMIN FINDER.
Bangor, June 30, 1841.

ONE ELEGANT CARRY ALL, MANUFACTURED in Boston, in the best manner, and highly finished, for one of two persons, at the price of \$100.00.
D. HILL, Bangor.

FOR SALE.
A N. A. Future spring WAGON, in the chance of the number of Country Produce.
WM. J. VALENTINE.
No. 7, Main street.
Also.
20 Hhd. good sparkling Blackberry Wine, and 100 Hhd. And Fish.
June 20.

REMOVAL.

C. O. WHITE,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 1...MAIN STREET.
(Three doors north of his former shop)
Where he is opening a
NEW AND DESIRABLE
STOCK of Broadcloths,
Cassimeres, Summer
Stuffs, Silk Velvets,
Batings, Vestings,
Trimmings,
&c. &c.

Without using any numerical aid, he can select the Best selection of GOODS in his line, which can be made in any market; and from his facilities for obtaining goods at low prices he can and will sell them as low, to say the least as they can be bought in the city. No. 1, Main street, 3 doors from the corner.
June 20.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 7th, 1841, at No. 45, West Main Street, the following described Mortgages: Notice of bank to suit. - A mortgage from Geo. A. Stiles to Philip Combs, dated Feb. 25, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 12, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Geo. A. Stiles to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 25, for \$1200.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
Also a mortgage from Joseph S. Lane to Philip Combs, dated June 25th, 1835, and recorded in the Penobscot Register, book 31, page 40, for \$1000.00, payable in four equal annual payments, with annual interest, given by said Philip Combs, and referred to in the condition of said mortgage.
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